

SIGNIFICANT  
DATES AND EVENTS  
IN  
WORLD COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

(Not for Dissemination Outside the Bureau)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

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July 1956

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this monograph is to set forth a comprehensive list of significant dates and events in the history of the world communist movement.

Since it appears that there is no comparable work which is as broad in scope, this monograph should prove valuable to the investigator or student of communism as well as administrators in providing a ready reference for dates and events in that subject matter. As such, it will help to reduce time-consuming research in files or public sources for material on dates and events.

For example, it would take considerable time and effort to locate a list of Communist Party, USA, candidates for President of the United States since the origin of the Communist Party, USA. This monograph contains the above information within the covers of a single volume.

The monograph can also serve as a brief chronological history of world communism and provide a background knowledge for the investigator.

Certain dates have been included in this monograph which are not specifically related to orthodox communist groups. However, these

dates do concern the Second or Socialist International to which the Marxists in Europe once belonged, and also the Trotskyite movement in the United States which was formed by followers of Leon Trotsky. The dates were used inasmuch as those groups are referred to frequently in the study of communism and are related to it in its historical development.

The material in the monograph is presented under four general headings: (1) international communist movement, (2) communist countries, (3) noncommunist countries, and (4) miscellaneous. Under each of the general headings, there are specific breakdowns which give the reader a guide for the location of information.

To give the reader the possibility of a broad application of the information contained in this monograph, public sources have been used throughout to document dates and events. These sources are reliable biographical works, yearbooks, almanacs, encyclopedias, pamphlets, newspapers, and periodicals.

It should be noted that differences as to exact dates of several historic events were discovered among reliable public sources. Whenever alternate dates occurred among sources, the choice of dates was made on the basis of frequency among the most reliable sources available.

Sources used in this monograph are being maintained at the Bureau and are available on request by the field.

## INTERNATIONAL COMMUNIST MOVEMENT

### I. Biographical Dates

#### a. Karl Marx

- 1818 May 5: Karl Marx born in city of Treves, in the Rhine Province of Prussia.
- 1841 Concluded Berlin University course, submitting doctoral dissertation on philosophy of Epicurus.
- 1842-1843 Editor-in-chief of Rheinische Zeitung, paper with "revolutionary-democratic" tendency.
- 1843 Married Jenny von Westphalen, childhood friend of reactionary family of Prussian nobility.
- 1844 Met Frederick Engels in Paris.
- 1845 Banished from Paris; went to Brussels.
- 1847 Marx, along with Engels, joined the Communist League.
- 1848 Banished from Belgium with outbreak of February (1848) Revolution. Returned to Paris and then, after March Revolution 1848, to Cologne, Germany.
- 1848-1849 Editor-in-chief, Neue Rheinische Zeitung, in Cologne.
- 1849 May 16: Banished from Germany and went to Paris, from which he was banished in June, 1849.
- 1849-1883 Lived in exile in London.



- 1850 Youngest son died.
- 1852 Youngest daughter died.
- 1852-1861 Foreign correspondent for The New York Tribune.
- 1855 Marx's son, Edgar, died.
- 1864 September 28: Helped in setting up International Workingmen's Association in London.
- 1881 December 2: Wife died.
- 1882 Daughter, Jenny, died.
- 1883 March 14: Marx died in London.
- b. Frederick Engels
- 1820 November 28: Engels born in Barmen in the Rhine Province of Prussia.
- 1842 Settled in Manchester, England.
- 1845-1847 Lived in Brussels and Paris.
- 1848 Returned to Manchester.
- 1870 Moved to London to work with Marx.
- 1885 Prepared and published Volume II of Marx's Capital.
- 1888 August-September: Visited United States and Canada.
- 1894 Prepared and published Volume III of Marx's Capital.
- 1895 August 5: Engels died in London.

c. Vladimir I. Lenin (Ulyanov)

- 1870 April 22: Born in Simbirsk, Russia.
- 1887 May 8: Lenin's brother, Alexander, hanged for plotting to assassinate the Czar, Alexander III.
- 1893 Joined underground Social Democratic circle called "Elders."
- 1895 April-September: Traveled to Paris, Geneva, and Zurich, Switzerland.
- 1895 December 20: Arrested for first time for revolutionary activities.
- 1897 May: Exiled to Siberia following a prison term.
- 1900-1905 Traveled, wrote, and conducted work of Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (forerunner of Communist Party of Soviet Union) in Germany, England, Switzerland, Belgium. Returned to Russia in November, 1905.
- 1905 December: Lenin and Stalin met for first time at Bolshevik Conference, Tammerfors, Finland.
- 1907 December: Went abroad and did not return to Russia until 1917.
- 1916 Lenin's mother died.
- 1917 April 16: Returned to Russia and arrived in capital, Petrograd, from Switzerland.

- 1917 April 17: Prepared April Theses on revolutionary line for transition to socialist revolution.
- 1917 July 19: Provisional Government ordered Lenin's arrest, but Lenin hid and escaped to Finland.
- 1917 October 7: Arrived secretly in Petrograd from Finland.
- 1917 November 7: Bolshevik uprising directed by Lenin.
- 1917 November 8: Became Chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars.
- 1918 August 30: Wounded in assassination attempt in Moscow.
- 1921 December: Lenin ill; retired to home in Gorki.
- 1922 July: Resumed activities.
- 1922 December: Second stroke.
- 1923 January: Wrote controversial Testament calling for removal of Stalin as general secretary of Communist Party of the Soviet Union (B).
- 1923 March: Third stroke.
- 1924 January 21: Lenin died.

d. Joseph Stalin (Djugashvili)

- 1879 December 21: Stalin born in Gori, Georgia, the Caucasus.
- 1898 August: Joined Tiflis branch of Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party.

- 1899 Expelled from Orthodox Theological Seminary at Tiflis.
- 1902 April 5: Arrested for first time.
- 1903 Fall: Exiled to Siberia. Escaped January 5, 1904.
- 1905 December: Delegate to First All-Russian Bolshevik Conference in Finland and met Lenin for first time.
- 1906 April: Participated in Fourth Congress of Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) in Stockholm, Sweden.
- 1907 April-May: Active in Fifth Congress of RSDLP in London.
- 1907 June: Baku period of Stalin's revolutionary activities began.
- 1908 March 25: Arrested; exiled to Siberia.
- 1909 June 24: Escaped from exile and returned to Baku.
- 1910 March 23: Arrested and exiled to Siberia.
- 1911 September 6: Escaped from exile again.
- 1911 September 9: Arrested in St. Petersburg and exiled.
- 1912 February 29: Escaped from exile.
- 1912 April 22: Arrested and exiled.
- 1912 September 1: Escaped exile once again and traveled abroad.

- 1913 February 23: Arrested and exiled to fringe of Arctic Circle.
- 1916 December: Called up for Army service, but rejected as physically unfit.
- 1917 March 12; Arrived in St. Petersburg after February Revolution.
- 1917 May: Elected member of Political Bureau of Central Committee of RSDLP (B) (Politburo).
- 1917 June 20; Elected to Central Executive Committee of All-Russian Congress of Soviets.
- 1917-1923 People's Commissar for the Affairs of the Nationalities.
- 1922 April 3; Elected general secretary of the Central Committee of Communist Party.
- 1922 In struggle for power with Zinoviev, president of Communist International, and Trotsky, chairman of Military Revolutionary Council and Commissar of War.
- 1927 September 9: Interview with American labor delegation.
- 1941 May 6; Appointed Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R.
- 1941 June 30; Appointed Chairman of State Committee of Defense.
- 1941 July 19; Appointed People's Commissar of Defense.

- 1943                    March 6; Presidium of the Supreme Soviet conferred on Stalin the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union.
- 1945                    June 27: Made Généralissimo of the Soviet Union, highest military rank.
- 1953                    March 5: Stalin died in the Kremlin, Moscow.
- 1956                    February-March: Stalin "myth" denounced at 20th Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Russian people advised of Stalin's misrule, terror and crime.

II. Publication Dates of Communist "Classics".....

- 1847-1848      December 1847-January 1848: The Communist Manifesto written and published.
- 1867            First volume of Capital published in Hamburg, Germany.
- 1872            Russian translation of Capital, Volume I, published.
- 1872            June: New edition of The Communist Manifesto issued.
- 1877            Anti-Duhring, by Engels with Marx collaboration, published.
- 1885            Volume II of Capital published as edited by Engels.
- 1894            Volume III of Capital published as edited by Engels.
- 1902            Lenin's What Is To Be Done? published.
- 1904            May: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back by Lenin.
- 1905            July: Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution by Lenin.
- 1913            March-May: Marxism and the National Question by Stalin.
- 1917            Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism by Lenin.
- 1917            October: On the Eve of October by Lenin.
- 1918            The State and Revolution by Lenin.

- 1920 "Left-Wing" Communism: An Infantile Disorder  
by Lenin.
- 1924 The Foundations of Leninism, lectures by Stalin,  
published in Pravda.
- 1924 December: The October Revolution and the Tactics  
of the Russian Communists by Stalin.
- 1926 On the Problems of Leninism by Stalin.
- 1938 History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union  
(Bolsheviks), Short Course, published. Reportedly  
written by Stalin.
- 1952 October: Economic Problems of Socialism in the  
U. S. S. R. by Stalin, published.



### III. Revolutions with Communist Backing

- 1871 March 18-May 28: Paris Commune.
- 1905 Russian Revolution, first attempt to establish Soviets in St. Petersburg, defeated by Czarist government.
- 1917 March: Czar forced to abdicate and Provisional Government established in Russia in what is called February Revolution.\*
- 1917 November 7: Communist revolution with overthrow of Kerensky government and seizure of Petrograd (Leningrad) by Bolsheviks. Known as October Revolution.\*
- 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War between Loyalists (supported by communists) and Insurrectionists (Franco forces).
- 1946-1949 Chinese Civil War between communists and Nationalist Government.

\*According to Julian calendar (Old Style). Gregorian calendar (New Style) adopted in U.S.S.R. in February, 1918.

#### IV. International Communist Organizations\* and Publications

##### a. Communist League

- 1847 Summer: Communist League organized under Marx's influence from League of the Just.
- 1852 November 17: Communist League dissolved at Marx's proposal.

##### b. First International

- 1864 September 28: The First International, or International Workingmen's Association, founded in London.
- 1872 September: First International voted to move headquarters to New York on Engels' proposal. Split over the proposal caused eventual dissolution.
- 1876 July 15: First International dissolved in congress at Philadelphia.

##### c. Second International

- 1889 July 14: The Second International formed at Paris.
- 1912 November: Conference of International Socialist Bureau of Second International held in Basle, Switzerland. Activities suspended in World War I.
- 1919 February: Second International reorganized at Berne, Switzerland.

\* Second International and Socialist International included.

- 1921                    February: Formation of Vienna, or Two-and-a-Half, International, whose political program was between those of the Second International (socialist) and the Third International (revolutionary), (Comintern).
- 1922                    April-May: Conferences of the Second, Two-and-a-Half, and Third Internationals from which the Comintern withdrew shortly afterwards.
- 1923                    May: Labor and Socialist International formed from Second and Two-and-a-Half Internationals at Hamburg, Germany.
- 1933                    Labor and Socialist International met in 1933 in Paris. Suspended operations.
- 1951                    June 30: New Socialist International organized in Frankfort, Germany.
- 1952                    October 17-21: Second Congress of Socialist International held at Milan, Italy.
- 1954                    February: Conference of Socialist International held in Brussels.

d. Third (Communist) International

- 1919                    January: Lenin sent open letter to workers of Europe and America urging them to establish Third International.
- 1919                    March 2-6: Third or Communist International (Comintern) formed in Moscow.

- 1920 July 21-August 6: Second Congress of Comintern in Moscow which adopted the "Twenty-One Points" of admission.
- 1921 June 22-July 12: Third Congress of Comintern in Moscow.
- 1922 November 7-December 3: Fourth Congress of Comintern in Moscow.
- 1924 June 17-July 8: Fifth Congress of Comintern in Moscow.
- 1928 July 15-September 1: Sixth Congress of Comintern in Moscow.
- 1935 July 25-August 20: Seventh Congress of Comintern in Moscow.
- 1943 June 10: Comintern dissolved.

e. Communist Information Bureau

- 1947 September: Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) organized in Miskowice, Poland, with headquarters to be in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.
- 1948 January: Cominform meeting held in Yugoslavia.
- 1948 June 28: Cominform denounced Tito and threatened expulsion of Tito and his top aides for "hateful policy" toward Russia. Denunciation prepared at meeting of Cominform in Rumania in June, 1948.

- 1948 June 29: Yugoslav Communist Party defied Cominform, refuting charges.
- 1948 July 3: Headquarters of Cominform prepared in Bucharest, Rumania.
- 1949 November: Cominform conference in Budapest.
- 1956 April: Cominform dissolved.

f. Young Communist International

- 1919 November: Young Communist International formed in Berlin.
- 1943 June 10: Young Communist International dissolved.

g. Youth

- 1936 First World Youth Congress held at Geneva.
- 1938 August: Second World Youth Congress held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.
- 1945 November: World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY)\* organized in London.
- 1947 July-August: First World Youth Festival in Prague.
- 1949 August: Second World Festival of Youth and Students in Budapest.
- 1949 September: Second World Congress of WFDY, Budapest.

\*See Appendix for citation.

1951 August: Third World Festival of Youth and Students in East Berlin.

1953 July-August: Fourth World Festival of Youth and Third World Youth Congress held in Bucharest.

1955 World Youth Festival held in Warsaw.

h. Defense

1925 June: International Labor Defense\* organized.

i. Labor

1945 October 3: World Federation of Trade Unions formed in Paris.

j. Peace

1950 March: Stockholm Peace Petition\* initiated at World Peace Conference in Stockholm.

k. Women

1945 November: Women's International Democratic Federation\* organized at Paris.

l. International Publications

1919 May 1: First issue of The Communist International, organ of the Executive Committee of the Communist International.

\*See Appendix for citation.

- 1943 July 5: Last issue of The Communist International, after dissolution of Comintern.
- 1947 November 10: For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy!\* first published in Belgrade and characterized itself as "Organ of the Information Bureau of the Communist Parties in Belgrade."
- 1948 July 1: For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! published in Bucharest, Rumania, following Cominform boycott on Tito.
- 1956 April: For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! ceased publication.

\*See Appendix for citation.

## COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

### I. Russia

#### a. Russian Communism

- 1883 Group for the Emancipation of Labor, first Russian Marxist group, formed in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 1898 March: Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party (RSDLP) organized at First Congress, Minsk, Russia.
- 1903 July 30-August 23: Bolshevik (majority) and Menshevik (minority) factions resulted from split in Second Congress of the RSDLP, held in Brussels and London.
- 1905 April 25-May 10: Third Congress of RSDLP (first constituent congress of the Bolsheviks) held in London.
- 1905 December: Bolshevik Conference in Tammerfors, Finland.
- 1905 December: Armed uprising of Moscow proletariat suppressed; called Revolution of 1905.
- 1906 April 23-May 8: Fourth (Unity) Congress of RSDLP held in Stockholm.
- 1907 May 13-June 1: Fifth Congress of RSDLP held in London.



- 1912 January: Bolsheviks expelled the Mensheviks from Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party in Sixth Party Conference held in Prague. Bolsheviks called themselves the RSDLP (Bolsheviks).
- 1914 July 1: Bolsheviks and Mensheviks attended unification conference in Brussels.
- 1914 August 1: Germany declared war on Russia.
- 1917 March 8: Mass strikes and demonstrations increased against Czarist regime.
- 1917 March 15: Provisional Government formed. Nicholas II, Czar, abdicated.
- 1917 May 1: First free May Day in Russia.
- 1917 May 7-12: Seventh Conference of the Bolshevik Party recommended organized seizure of land by peasants, etc.
- 1917 July 17-19: The "July Days" in which Provisional Government suppressed Bolshevik revolt led by Lenin and Trotsky.
- 1917 July 20: New revolutionary government formed with Kerensky as Prime Minister.
- 1917 August 8-16: Sixth Congress of RSDLP with Bolsheviks in control held in secret in Petrograd. Stalin called for proletariat to take power from Provisional Government by force.
- 1917 October 23: Bolshevik Central Committee approved Lenin's proposal for armed insurrection.

- 1917 November 7: "Red Guards" and revolutionary troops occupied Petrograd and arrested Provisional Government. Also called Socialist or October Revolution.
- 1917 November 7: Second All-Russian Conference of Soviets approved Bolshevik coup and handed power over to Bolsheviks.
- 1917 December 5: Soviet Government signed armistice with Germany and Austria at Brest-Litovsk to end hostilities.
- 1917 December 17: All church property confiscated by Soviet Government.
- 1918 January 23-31: Third Congress of Soviets met in Petrograd and constituted itself the government of Russia.
- 1918 February 23: Red Army Day named for this date on which German advance against Petrograd checked.
- 1918 March 3: Russia signed Treaty of Brest-Litovsk abandoning Poland, Lithuania, the Ukraine, the Baltic Provinces, Finland, and Transcaucasia.
- 1918 March 6-8: Seventh Congress of RSDLP (B) renamed party the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).
- 1918 March 13-14: Soviet Government and Party headquarters moved to Moscow.

- 1919                    March 18-23: Eighth Congress of Communist Party created the Politburo.
- 1920                    March 29-April 4: Ninth Congress of Russian CP.
- 1920                    December 18-21: First All-Russian Conference of representatives of autonomous republics, territories, and regions.
- 1921                    March 1-17: Kronstadt sailor's unsuccessful revolt against Lenin.
- 1921                    March 8-16: Tenth Party Congress adopted Lenin's New Economic Policy.
- 1922                    March 27-April 2: Eleventh Party Congress elected Stalin general secretary of the Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks).
- 1922                    December 30: First All-Union Congress of Soviets held. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics formed.
- 1923                    April 17-25: Twelfth Congress of Russian CP.
- 1924                    May 23-31: Thirteenth Congress of Russian CP.
- 1925                    December: Fourteenth Party Congress changed name to Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks) or CPSU (B).
- 1927                    December 2-19: Fifteenth Party Congress of CPSU (B) instructed preparation of First Five-Year Plan.

- 1929 February 12: Trotsky arrived in Turkey as exile from U. S. S. R.
- 1930 June 26-July 13: Sixteenth Congress of CPSU (B) met.
- 1932-1933 The Stalin Famine due, in part, to excesses of agrarian policy. Victims estimated from four to ten million dead.
- 1933 November 17: Soviet Russia recognized diplomatically by the United States.
- 1934 January 26-February 10: Seventeenth Congress of CPSU (B), known in Soviet history as "Congress of Victors."
- 1934 September 18: U. S. S. R. formally became member of League of Nations.
- 1934 December 1: Sergei M. Kirov, secretary of the Communist Party of Leningrad, assassinated.
- 1934-1938 Purges of Communist Party members and government and military officials as counterrevolutionaries, following Kirov's murder.
- 1936 December 5: New constitution approved and adopted by the Eighth Extraordinary Congress of Soviets.
- 1937 April 1: Second Five-Year Plan completed ahead of time by 9 months.
- 1937 December 12: First elections to the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. after new constitution.

- 1939 March 10-21: Eighteenth Congress of CPSU (B).
- 1939 August 23: Soviet-German Nonaggression Pact ratified.
- 1939 September 17: Soviet Russia invaded Poland.
- 1939 November 30: Soviet Russia invaded Finland.
- 1940 March 12: Soviet Russia and Finland signed peace terms.
- 1941 June 22: German armies invaded Russia.
- 1943 February 2: Russian Army recaptured Stalingrad.
- 1945 May 9: Stalin announced end of war to Russian people.
- 1948-1949 April 1, 1948-September 30, 1949: Russians placed blockade on Berlin.
- 1952 October 5-15: Nineteenth Congress of Communist Party of the Soviet Union changed size of Party governing bodies, announced fifth Five-Year Plan.
- 1953 January 13: Soviet press and radio announced nine doctors arrested for plotting deaths of top Russian leaders.
- 1953 March 5: Stalin died.
- 1953 April: Beria announced that charges against doctors were false.

- 1955 November-December: Khrushchev and Bulganin visited India, Kashmir, Burma, in "good will" tour.
- 1956 February 14-25: Twentieth Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) at which one-man rule denounced; collective leadership praised; peaceful coexistence called the only alternative to war; "popular front" plan revived.

b. Biographical Dates of Beria, Bulganin, Khrushchev, Malenkov, Trotsky (Lev Davydovich Bronstein)

Lavrenti P. Beria

- 1899 Beria born in Merkheuli, Georgia, Russia.
- 1917 Joined Bolshevik Party.
- 1921 Joined secret police, Cheka.
- 1931 Made Communist Party leader in Transcaucasus.
- 1938 Made Commissar of Internal Affairs (NKVD).
- 1941 February: Made Deputy Premier of U.S.S.R.
- 1953 March: Named First Deputy Premier of U.S.S.R.
- 1953 July 10: Central Committee of Communist Party of Soviet Union (CPSU) announced dismissal of Beria from MVD and Party.
- 1953 December 23: Beria executed as "enemy of the people."

Nikolai Bulganin

- 1895                      Bulganin born in Gorki, Russia.
- 1917                      Joined Bolshevik Party.
- 1931-1937                Chairman of Moscow City Soviet (Mayor of Moscow).
- 1935                      Member Central Committee, CPSU.
- 1938-1941                Deputy Chairman of Council of People's Commissars,  
U. S. S. R.
- 1941-1943                Member Military Council.
- 1944                      Deputy, People's Commissar of Defense.
- 1945                      Named member of Politburo \* \* of Central Committee,  
CPSU. Currently on Presidium of Central Committee,  
CPSU.
- 1947-1949                Minister of Defense of U. S. S. R.  
1953-1955
- 1949-1953                Deputy Chairman, U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers.
- 1955                      February 8: Named Chairman of U. S. S. R. Council  
of Ministers, a position also known as Premier.

Nikita S. Khrushchev

- 1894                      Born in Kalinovka, Ukraine, Russia.
- 1918                      Joined Communist Party.

\* Now known as Presidium.

- 1937 Secretary of Moscow-Communist-Party.
- 1938-1949 Secretary of Central Committee of Ukraine Communist Party.
- 1939- Named member of Politburo, now called Presidium.\*
- 1949-1953 First Secretary Moscow Committee of Communist Party.
- 1953 March 14: Member of Central Committee, CPSU. Also member of Presidium of Supreme Soviet.
- 1953 September 13: Pravda announced that Khrushchev had been elected first secretary of the Central Committee, CPSU, in plenary session of the Central Committee held a few days previously.
- 1956 February 24: Khrushchev reportedly denounced Stalin for terrorism, phobias about treachery, one-man rule at closed session of Twentieth Congress of CP of Soviet Union.
- 1956 February 28: Khrushchev named to head ten-man bureau to coordinate local CP organizations in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, where no CP Central Committee existed on the republic level.

Georgi M. Malenkov

- 1902 Malenkov born in Orenburg, Russia.
- 1920 Became member of Communist Party.
- 1925-1935 Worked with Central Committee of CPSU.
- 1941 Member of Committee for State Defense.
- 1946 Appointed to Politburo.

\* Presidium of Central Committee, CPSU.



- 1946-1953 Deputy Chairman U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers. Also member of Committee for Economic Rehabilitation of Liberated Districts.
- 1953 March 15: Named Chairman (Premier) of the U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers following Stalin's death.
- 1953 March 21: Relinquished post as secretary of CPSU.
- 1955 February 8: Malenkov resigned as Chairman and became Deputy Chairman of U. S. S. R. Council of Ministers. Also became Minister of Electrical Power Stations.

Leon Trotsky (Lev Davydvovich Bronstein)

- 1879\* November 7: Trotsky born at Yanovka, Russia.
- 1898 Arrested for revolutionary activities; imprisoned; later exiled to Siberia.
- 1902 Summer: Escaped from Siberia.
- 1903 Summer: Became Menshevik after split in Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party at Second Congress.
- 1904 November-December: Broke with Mensheviks and until 1917 belonged to neither Bolshevik or Menshevik factions of RSDLP.
- 1905 December 16: Arrested for activity in 1905 Revolution.
- 1907 March: Escaped from custody en route to Siberian exile.

\* October 26, 1879 Old Style.

- 1917 May 17: Arrived in Petrograd after trip to United States and internment in Canadian prison camp.
- 1917 November 9: Became Commissar of Foreign Affairs.
- 1918 March: Named Commissar of War at Fourth Congress of Soviets in Moscow.
- 1925 April: Removed from Commissariat of War.
- 1927 November 12: Expelled from the Communist Party.
- 1929 January 18: Decision made to expel Trotsky from Soviet Union.
- 1929 February 12: Arrived in Turkey as exile from U. S. S. R.
- 1940 August 20: Assassinated in Mexico.

c. Communist Publications

- 1900 December 21: First issue of Iskra (Spark), printed in Leipzig, Germany, appeared as the "first newspaper of the revolutionary Marxists on an all-Russian scale."
- 1905 April 25-May 10: Bolshevik Constituent Congress of Social-Democratic Labor Party abolished Iskra as central organ.
- 1908 October 16: Pravda: A Workers' Gazette founded in Lwow, moved to Vienna in November, 1908. Trotsky editor.

- 1912 May 5: First issue published of Pravda (Truth); organized with Stalin's help in St. Petersburg. (Petrograd, later Leningrad).
- 1912 December: Vienna Pravda ceased publication.
- 1914 July 21: Pravda suppressed by Czarist Government.
- 1917 March 13: Izvestiya (News) published by Petrograd Soviet.
- 1917 March 18: Pravda publication resumed in Petrograd.

## II. China

### a. Chinese Communism

- 1918 Marxist study groups formed at Peking University.
- 1919 May 4: May Fourth Movement began with social reforms as major theme.
- 1921 July 1: Official founding of Chinese Communist Party at Shanghai.
- 1922 May-July: Second Congress of Party issued manifesto advocating cooperation with Kuomintang (KMT).
- 1924 May 31: China established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.
- 1925 May 30: May Thirtieth Movement in which police fired on demonstrators; strikes followed at Shanghai; communists played leading role in movement.
- 1926 March 20: Kuomintang barred communists from top positions.
- 1927 April 12: Anticommunist coup launched by CHIANG Kai-shek.
- 1927 April 18: CHIANG set up Nationalist Government in Nanking.
- 1927 December 15: Nationalist Government under CHIANG severed relations with Soviet Russia.

1928. May: MAO Tse-tung and CHU Teh formed Fourth Red Army.
- 1929 June 27: Soviet Consulate in Harbin raided.
- 1931 September 18: Japanese troops occupied Mukden and then overran Manchuria.
- 1931 November 7: Chinese Soviet Republic established with Juichin as capital.
- 1932 January 28: Japanese troops landed at Shanghai.
- 1932 February: Chinese Soviet Republic declared war on Japan.
- 1932 December 12: Nationalist Government announced decision to resume diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.
- 1933 April 15: Chinese Communist Party issued "Manifesto on Anti-Japanese United Front."
- 1934 October 16: Communist forces started evacuation of Kiangsi, beginning of 6,000 mile, Long March.
- 1935 August-November: Communist forces reached northwestern China and joined forces with local communist guerrillas.
- 1936 December 12: CHIANG Kai-shek kidnapped by Nationalist general in Sian to force him to declare war against Japan.

- 1936 December 25: CHIANG Kai-shek released with intervention of Chinese communists and truce made between Chinese Communist Party and Kuomintang.
- 1937 September: Eighth Route Army, reorganized from the Red Army, began guerrilla warfare against Japanese.
- 1941 January 5: New Fourth Army (communist) smashed by KMT. Remnants escaped northward.
- 1945 April 23-June 11: Seventh Congress, Chinese Communist Party, revised Party constitution.
- 1945 August 14: Communist forces expanded control to Manchuria and north as Japan surrendered.
- 1945 October 11: Joint statement issued by MAO Tse-tung and CHIANG, pledging desire for peace and unity.
- 1945 End of October: Military clashes between communists and Nationalists broke out in 11 provinces.
- 1946 January 10: Nationalist and communist negotiators met with General Marshall and reached cease-fire agreement.
- 1946 April 15: Communists declared state of hostilities in Manchuria on grounds that Nationalists persisted in attacking.
- 1946 June 23: MAO demanded the United States cease aid to Nationalists, withdraw U.S. forces from China.

- 1947 January 7: General Marshall returned to U. S. failing in second mission of peace between CHIANG Kai-shek and communists.
- 1948 November: Communist forces launched offensive which finally resulted in defeat of Nationalists on mainland of China.
- 1949 September-October: Chinese People's Consultative Conference proclaimed the People's Republic of China and established the Central People's Government of China at Peking.
- 1949 October 1: U. S. S. R. recognized Central People's Government of China.
- 1949 October 3: Nationalist Government announced end of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.
- 1949 November 30: Communists occupied Chungking and Nationalist Government moved to Taiwan (Formosa).
- 1950 November 26: Chinese communist troops entered Korean War.
- 1953 July 27: Armistice signed with U. N. Truce Team to end Korean fighting.
- 1954 September 20: National constitution of People's Republic of China adopted in Peking.

b. Biographical Dates of MAO Tse-tung; CHOU En-lai;  
CHU Teh; LIU Shao-chi

MAO Tse-tung

1893. MAO was born in Hunan Province.
- 1924-1926 Directed peasant section of Chinese Communist Party.
- 1931 Elected Chairman of Soviet Republic in China.
- 1934-1935 Was a leader of Red Army on Long March.
- 1937 September 22: Issued manifesto renouncing communist programs and abolishing Chinese Soviet Republic and the Red Army.
- 1942 Made member of the National People's Council.
- 1949 October: Named chairman of the Communist Party of China, Chairman of the Central People's Government of China; and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

CHOU En-lai

- 1898 CHOU was born in Kiangsi Province.
- 1922 Founded a Chinese communist youth group in Paris.
- 1927 Organized insurrections in Shanghai.
- 1934-1935 Accompanied Red Army on Long March.



- 1936-1946 Chief communist negotiator in dealings with CHIANG Kai-shek.
- 1949 October 1: Named Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic.

CHU Teh

- 1886 CHU was born in Szechuan Province.
- 1922 Joined Chinese communists in Germany.
- 1925 Expelled from Germany.
- 1927 Returned to China after travel in France, Russia.
- 1930 Made commander-in-chief of communist armies.
- 1935-1936 Was a leader of Long March of Red Army.
- 1937-1945 Commander-in-chief of communist forces in China's war against Japan.
- 1954 Vice Chairman of Central People's Government of China and of People's Revolutionary Military Council.

LIU Shao-chi

- 1905 LIU was born in Hunan Province.
- 1922 Joined Communist Party.
- 1925 Helped organize All-China Labor Federation.

1927-1931                      Forced underground.  
1934-1937                      Lived in Moscow.  
1945                              Revised Party constitution.  
1949                              Vice Chairman of People's Central Government  
                                    Council.  
1951                              Chairman of International Labor Federation.

c. Communist Literature

1938                              June: On Prolonged Warfare by MAO published.  
1939                              August 7: On the Training of a Communist Party  
                                    Member by LIU Shao-chi.  
1939                              December 15: The Chinese Revolution and the CCP  
                                    by MAO published.  
1940                              January 19: On the New Democracy by MAO published.  
1949                              July 1: On the People's Democratic Dictatorship  
                                    by MAO published.

### III. Other Communist Countries

#### a. Albania

- 1941 November 8: Communist Party of Albania organized. Name changed to Albanian Labor Party in 1948.
- 1945 November 10: Provisional Government recognized by United States.
- 1946 January 12: Communists proclaimed Albania a republic following election victory in December, 1945.
- 1946 November: United States withdrew diplomatic mission from Albania.
- 1952 May 1: United States banned travel of American citizens to Albania.

#### b. Bulgaria

- 1919 May: Bulgarian Communist Party organized.
- 1938 Bulgarian Labor Party formed from merger of CP and Labor Party.
- 1944 September: Bulgarian Labor Party took over control in Bulgaria and adopted name of Bulgarian Labor Party (communist).
- 1946 September: Bulgarian People's Republic proclaimed as result of plebiscite held in above month.

- 1948 August 11: Bulgarian Labor Social Democrat Party joined with Bulgarian Labor Party (communist).
- 1948 December: Name changed from Bulgarian Labor Party (communist) to Bulgarian Communist Party (BKP).
- 1949 July 2: Georgi Dimitroff, leader of Bulgarian CP, died.
- 1950 February 24: United States broke diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

c. Czechoslovakia

- 1921 May: Communist Party of Czechoslovakia formed.
- 1938 December 29: Czechoslovakia Government banned CP, forcing it underground.
- 1948 February 25: President Benes of Czechoslovakia yielded to communist ultimatum for pro-Soviet cabinet and for joining Russian bloc in Eastern Europe.
- 1948 June 7: Klement Gottwald, communist, became President of Czechoslovakia.
- 1948 June 27: Social Democrat Party united with Communist Party.
- 1952 December: Rudolf Slansky, former secretary general of Communist Party, and Dr. Vladimir Clementis, former Foreign Minister, and nine others reportedly hanged as a result of trials for espionage and treason charges.

d. East Germany

- 1918 December 30: Communist Party of Germany formed.
- 1933 February 27: German Reichstag building, Berlin, destroyed by fire. Communists blamed.
- 1946 April 21-22: Socialist Unity Party of Germany formed in East Germany from merger of Communist Party of Germany and German Social Democrat Party.
- 1949 October 7: German Democratic Republic in East Germany set up by U. S. S. R.
- 1953 June 16-17: East Berlin demonstrations and riots which ended in reforms and reorganization of East German Government.

e. Hungary

- 1918 November: Communist Party of Hungary formed.
- 1919-1920 Period of communist government of Bela Kun.
- 1946 February: Proclaimed a republic.
- 1947 Communists gained control of government.
- 1948 June: Hungarian Workers Party formed in merger of Communist Party and Social Democrat Party.
- 1949 February 8: Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic Primate of Hungary, sentenced to life imprisonment on charge of treason, espionage, and black-market dealings.

1949 . October 15: Ex-Foreign Minister Rajk hanged for "conspiring" with United States and Yugoslavia for invasion of Hungary.

1955 July 16: Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary conditionally released.

f. North Korea

1925 April: Communist Party of Korea formed.

1928 Communist Party of Korea ceased to exist as organized force due to Japanese secret police and other repression.

1945 August 15: Soviet troops entered North Korea, "liberating" it from Japanese.

1945 August-September: Communist Party of Korea revived, forming two groups, North and South Korean branches.

1946 August: Communist Party in North Korea merged with New People's Party of North Korea to form Labor Party in North Korea.

1946 October: Communist Party in South Korea merged with People's Party and New People's Party of South Korea.

1949 Labor Party of North Korea and Labor Party of South Korea merged into single Labor Party of Korea.

1950 June 25: People's Democratic Republic of Korea (communist) invaded Republic of Korea.

g. Poland

- 1918 December 16: Communist Party of Poland formed.
- 1938 Communist Party of Poland dissolved at order of Communist International.
- 1944 Provisional Government set up, sponsored by U. S. S. R.
- 1945 June 28: Government of National Unity formed including Provisional (Lublin) and London Governments.
- 1947 January 19: Communist-manipulated elections established: communists in power.
- 1948 United Polish Workers Party formed by merger of Polish Labor Party and Polish Socialist Party.
- 1952 July 22: Poland described as a "people's republic" when new constitution went into effect.

h. Rumania

- 1921 May: Rumanian Communist Party formed.
- 1946 February 5: Rumania recognized by United States.
- 1947 December 30: Rumania became a People's Republic as King Michael abdicated.
- 1948 February: Rumanian Labor Party formed by merger of Communist Party and Social Democrat Party.
- 1952 September 24: Communist-type constitution adopted in Rumania.

i. Vietnam

1951 Workers Party of Vietnam formed.

j. Yugoslavia

1918 December 4: Yugoslavia proclaimed a nation although named Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes until 1929.

1921 Communist Party of Yugoslavia outlawed.

1944 November: Tito's Council of Liberation merged with Royal Government.

1945 March: Tito became Premier of Yugoslavia.

1945 November 11: Tito won over Monarchists in elections.

1945 November 29: Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia proclaimed.

1945 December 22: United States recognized Marshal Tito's Yugoslav Republic.

1946 July 17: General Draja Mikhailovitch executed for alleged treason.

1946 October 11: Archbishop Stepinatz, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, sentenced to jail for alleged collaboration with Nazis.



- 1948                    June 28: Cominform denounced Marshal Tito and Yugoslav Communist Party. Both expelled for inspiring "hateful" policy against Soviet Union.
- 1948                    June 29: Yugoslav CP Central Committee denied charges and defied Cominform and Russia.
- 1951                    December: Archbishop Stepinatz released.
- 1956                    June: Tito visited U. S. S. R. for reconciliation with Soviet Union.

## NONCOMMUNIST COUNTRIES

### I. United States.

#### a. General History of CP, USA\*

- 1852 June: Proletarian League founded in New York, the first "definitely Marxist" organization in America.
- 1857 October 25: Communist Club formed in New York as first communist club in the Western Hemisphere.
- 1869 North American Federation of the International Workingmen's Association formed.
- 1876 July 19-22: Workingmen's Party of America organized at Philadelphia. Renamed Socialist Labor Party of North America in 1877.
- 1886 May 1: World's first May Day demonstration held in United States.
- 1901 July 29: Convention of socialist groups named their new organization the Socialist Party of America.
- 1905 June 27: Industrial Workers of the World founded in Chicago.
- 1912 March: Formation of the Syndicalist League of North America, primarily a split-off from Industrial Workers of the World.
- 1912 May: Socialist Party split into left and right wings.

\* See Appendix for citation. For brevity, the Communist Party, USA, is referred to as CP, USA.

- 1916 November: Socialist Propaganda League, left-wing group of Socialist Party, organized.
- 1918 November: Communist Propaganda League formed.
- 1919 February: Left-Wing Section of Socialist Party organized in New-York City.
- 1919 May 24-30: Michigan groups expelled from Socialist Party.
- 1919 June 21: National Conference of the Left-Wing of the Socialist Party in New York at which Left-Wing Manifesto adopted.
- 1919 August 30: Reed-Wagenknecht left-wing group expelled from Socialist Party.
- 1919 August 31: Communist Labor Party of America\* formed from Reed-Wagenknecht group in Chicago.
- 1919 September 1: Communist Party of America formed from Michigan-federations group in Chicago.
- 1920 May: United Communist Party of America formed at Bridgman, Michigan.
- 1920 July: Communist Party of America convention held in New York.
- 1921 January: United Communist Party of America convention at Kingston, New York.
- 1921 February: Communist Party of America convention at Brooklyn, New York.

\* See Appendix for citation.

- 1921 May 15: Communist Party of America(Unified) formed from Communist Party and United Communist Party at Woodstock, New York.
- 1921 December 24: Workers Party of America\*formed at New York City.
- 1922 August 17: Communist Party of America Convention at Bridgman, Michigan.
- 1922 December 24: Second Convention of Workers Party of America at New York.
- 1923 April 7: Communist Party and Workers Party consolidated at New York.
- 1923 December 30: Third Convention of Workers Party of America at Chicago.
- 1924 July 10: Nominating Convention of Workers Party of America at Chicago.
- 1925 August 21: Workers Party of America changed its name to Workers (Communist) Party: \*
- 1927 January 24: Communist Party moved headquarters from Chicago to New York.
- 1927 August 31: Fifth Convention of Workers (Communist) Party of America at New York.
- 1928 May 25: Nominating Convention of Workers (Communist) Party of America at New York.
- 1928 October 27: Expulsion from Workers (Communist) Party of Trotskyites led by James Cannon.

\* See Appendix for citation.

- 1929                    March 1: Sixth Convention of Workers (Communist) Party of America at New York changed Party name to Communist Party of the United States.
- 1929                    June: Expulsion of Lovestone group from Communist Party.
- 1930                    June 20: Seventh Convention of the Communist Party at New York.
- 1932                    May 29: Nominating Convention of CP, USA, at Chicago.
- 1934                    April 2: Eighth Convention of CP, USA, at Cleveland.
- 1936                    June 24: Ninth Convention of CP, USA, at New York.
- 1938                    May 27: Tenth Convention of CP, USA, at New York.
- 1939                    September 3: Great Britain declared war on Germany. Russia and communists called war an "imperialist war."
- 1940                    May 30: Eleventh Convention of CP, USA, at New York.
- 1940                    November 16: Special Convention of CP, USA, at New York.
- 1941                    June 22: Germany attacked Russia. Communists shifted their "line"--called war a "just war" against fascism.
- 1944                    May 20-22: Communist Political Association (CPA)\* organized when CP, USA, dissolved at Twelfth National Convention in New York.

\* See Appendix for citation.

- 1945 July 26-28: Communist Party reconstituted and Communist Political Association dissolved at an emergency convention as a result of Jacques Duclos' article in April, 1945, issue of French journal, Cahiers du Communisme.
- 1948 August 2: Fourteenth Convention of CP, USA, at New York.
- 1950 December 28: Fifteenth Convention of CP, USA, at New York.

b. Communist Party Presidential Candidates

- 1924 William Z. Foster and Benjamin Gitlow were Workers Party candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.
- 1928 Foster and Gitlow again Workers (Communist) Party candidates for President and Vice President.
- 1932 Foster and James W. Ford were Communist Party candidates for President and Vice President.
- 1936 Earl Browder and Ford were Communist Party candidates for President and Vice President.
- 1940 Earl Browder and Ford were Communist Party candidates for President and Vice President. Banned from the ballot in several states.

c. Legislation and Legal Action Directed Against CP, USA

1. Legislation

- 1940 June 28: Alien Registration Act (Smith Act) became law, prohibiting teaching or advocacy of violent overthrow of the Government of the United States.
- 1940 October 17: Voorhis Act became effective, requiring registration with Attorney General of subversive organizations.
- 1950 September 23: Internal Security Act (McCarran Act) became law, requiring registration of communist and communist-controlled organizations when ordered by Subversive Activities Control Board.
- 1952 June 27: Revision of Immigration and Nationality Act (McCarran Act) passed. Tightened provisions excluding subversive aliens from United States and tightened requirements for citizenship.
- 1953 April 20: Subversive Activities Control Board ordered Communist Party to register with Department of Justice.

2. Legal Action

(a) Arrests of Alien Communist Leaders

- 1919-1920 October, 1919-January, 1920: Palmer arrests in which numerous alien communist leaders arrested for deportation purposes.

(b) Smith Act Trials

New York

- 1948 July 20: "Top twelve" Communist Party leaders indicted in New York on charges of violation of Smith Act of 1940. Arrests followed.
- 1949 January 17: Trial of twelve CP leaders began.
- 1949 January 18: Trial of William Z. Foster deferred because of his heart condition.
- 1949 October 14: Eleven CP leaders found guilty of conspiracy under Smith Act. Five defense attorneys and Eugene Dennis, who defended himself, sentenced to six months for contempt of court.
- 1949 October 21: Eleven given \$10,000 fines and five-year terms each except Robert Thompson who received three-year term because of World War II record.
- 1950 August 1: Convictions of eleven upheld by United States Court of Appeals in New York.
- 1951 June 4: Conviction of eleven upheld by United States Supreme Court.
- 1951 July 2: Seven of eleven convicted leaders began serving sentences.
- 1951 October 8: United States Supreme Court refused to reconsider earlier decision upholding convictions of eleven leaders.



- 1951 October 8: Gus Hall, communist fugitive, arrested in Mexico City. Deported to United States on October 10, 1951.
- 1951 December 27: Gus Hall received additional three years in prison for contempt of court in jumping bail.
- 1953 August 27: Robert Thompson, communist fugitive, arrested in Sierra Mountains, near Sonora, California.
- 1953 December 15: Thompson convicted of contempt of court in New York for failing to surrender to start sentence.
- 1953 December 16: Thompson sentenced to additional four-year term.
- 1954 December 9: Irving Potash, one of eleven communists convicted in 1949, freed. Rearrested immediately on membership clause of Smith Act.
- 1955 February 17: Potash given permission by Justice Department to leave United States to live in Poland.
- 1955 March 4: Potash departed United States for Poland.
- 1955 May 4: John Williamson, convicted communist leader in 1949, deported from United States to England.
- 1956 February 27: Gil Green, communist fugitive, convicted in 1949, surrendered in New York.

New York ("Second String" leaders)

- 1951                    June 20: Seventeen of twenty-one "second string" CP leaders arrested. Indicted in New York same day.
- 1952                    April 15: Trial of sixteen communist leaders in New York began.
- 1952                    July 2: Mrs. Marion Bachrach granted separate trial because of illness.
- 1952                    September 23: Simon W. Gerson and Isidore Begun acquitted in New York trial by direction of judge.
- 1953                    January 21: Thirteen "second string" communist leaders convicted.
- 1953                    February 3: Thirteen sentenced, terms ranging up to three years and fines totaling \$64,000.
- 1953                    August 27: Sidney Steinberg, "second string" communist leader, arrested in California in company with Robert Thompson.
- 1954                    October 14: United States Court of Appeals in New York upheld convictions of thirteen "second string" communist leaders.
- 1955                    January 10: Supreme Court refused to review 1953 convictions in New York of thirteen "second string" communist leaders.
- 1955                    January 11: Twelve started serving sentences; Louis Weinstock, the 13th, on trial in Washington, D. C., on charges of making false statements to Subversive Activities Control Board.

- 1955 February 28: Supreme Court refused to review 1953 convictions in New York of "second string" communist leaders.
- 1955 April 22: 1953 convictions of two of "second string" communist leaders in New York reversed by Federal Judge Dimock on grounds that Harvey Matusow, Government witness at trial, lied.
- 1955 September 13: Eleven "second string" communist leaders withdrew appeals for new trial.
- 1955 November 30: Fred M. Fine, who disappeared in 1951 after being indicted with twenty other "second string" communist leaders, surrendered in New York.
- 1955 December 2: James E. Jackson, who also disappeared in 1951 after being indicted with "second string" communists, surrendered.
- 1955 December 5: William Norman Marron, who likewise disappeared, surrendered.
- 1955 December 9: Claudia Jones, convicted communist leader, deported to England.

Los Angeles

- 1951 July 26: Twelve Communist Party leaders in California arrested.
- 1951 July 31: Twelve leaders in California indicted in Los Angeles.

- 1951 August 31: Three more CP leaders in California arrested.
- 1952 February 5: Fifteen leaders went on trial in Los Angeles.
- 1952 April 24: Mary Bernadette Doyle granted separate trial for health reasons.
- 1952 June 26: Mrs. Oleta Yates given indeterminate sentence for contempt of court. On August 8, 1952, she received one-year sentence for contempt. She received additional three-year sentence for contempt on September 8, 1952.
- 1952 August 5: Fourteen leaders convicted in Los Angeles.
- 1955 March 17: Convictions of fourteen California communist leaders in 1952 in Los Angeles upheld by United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco.
- 1955 October 17: United States Supreme Court granted fourteen California communist leaders a review of their convictions.

Baltimore

- 1951 August 7: Six CP leaders of Maryland and District of Columbia arrested.
- 1951 August 14: Six CP leaders indicted in Baltimore.
- 1952 April 1: Six communist leaders convicted.

1952 July 31: Convictions of six communist leaders upheld by United States Court of Appeals, Richmond, Virginia.

1953 January 19: United States Supreme Court refused to review cases of six CP leaders convicted in Baltimore.

Pittsburgh

1951 August 17: Six CP leaders in western Pennsylvania arrested.

1951 August 23: Six CP leaders indicted in Pittsburgh.

1953 August 20: Five CP leaders convicted in Pittsburgh.

1955 June 13: Convictions of communist leaders upheld by United States Court of Appeals in Philadelphia.

Honolulu

1951 August 28: Seven Hawaiian communists arrested in Honolulu.

1951 August 29: Seven communists indicted in Honolulu.

1953 June 19: Seven Hawaiian communist leaders convicted in Honolulu.

St. Louis

- 1952                    September 17: Five St. Louis area CP leaders arrested.
- 1952                    September 24: Five leaders indicted in St. Louis.
- 1954                    May 28: Five leaders convicted in St. Louis.

Detroit

- 1952                    September 17: Six CP leaders of Detroit area arrested.
- 1952                    September 22: Six indicted in Detroit.
- 1954                    February 16: Six communist leaders convicted in Detroit.

Seattle

- 1952                    September 17: Seven Northwest CP leaders arrested.
- 1952                    September 24: Seven indicted in Seattle.
- 1953                    October 10: Five communist leaders convicted in Seattle; one acquitted; one reported suicide.

Philadelphia

- 1953 July 29-31 and August 13: Nine CP leaders in eastern Pennsylvania arrested.
- 1954 March 22: Trial of communist leaders began in Philadelphia.
- 1954 August 13: Nine communist leaders convicted in Philadelphia.

Cleveland

- 1953 October 6: Seven present and former Ohio CP leaders arrested.
- 1953 November 4: Justice Department announced communist leaders arrested in Pittsburgh to stand trial in Cleveland.
- 1956 February 10: Six convicted, four acquitted in Cleveland trial of ten CP leaders.

Chicago

- 1954 May 14: Max Weiss, national officer CP, indicted in Chicago.
- 1954 June 26: Claude M. Lightfoot, then executive secretary of Illinois CP, arrested in Chicago.
- 1955 January 26: Lightfoot convicted in Chicago under membership provision of Smith Act.
- 1955 September 19: Weiss arrested in New York.

New Haven

- 1954 May 29: Seven CP leaders in Connecticut arrested.
- 1954 November 1: Martha Stone, fugitive CP leader, arrested.
- 1955 March 4: Seven Connecticut CP leaders and Martha Stone reindicted in New Haven.
- 1956 March 29: Six of eight CP leaders convicted in New Haven.

Denver

- 1954: August 1-2: Seven CP leaders in Western States arrested.
- 1954 August 9: Seven CP leaders indicted in Denver.
- 1955 May 25: Seven communist leaders convicted in Denver.

Philadelphia

- 1954 September 30: Dr. Albert E. Blumberg arrested.
- 1954 October 6: Dr. Blumberg indicted in Philadelphia.
- 1956 March 7: Dr. Blumberg convicted under Smith Act.



Puerto Rico

1954                      October 20-21: Eleven Puerto Rican CP leaders arrested on charge of violation of Smith Act.

North Carolina

1954                      November 18: Junius I. Scales, CP leader, arrested.  
1955                      April 21: Scales convicted in Greensboro, North Carolina.

d. Front Organizations

Civil Rights

1925                      June 27: International Labor Defense (ILD) \* organized.  
1940                      June 7-9: National Federation for Constitutional Liberties (NFCL) \* formed.  
1946                      April: Civil Rights Congress \* organized from merger of ILD and NFCL.

Labor

1920                      November 20: Trade Union Educational League \* founded in Chicago.  
1929                      August 31-September 1: Trade Union Unity League (TUUL) \* founded from Trade Union Educational League.

\* See Appendix for citation.

1935 TUUL disbanded.

Military

1937 January 6: Abraham Lincoln Brigade\* formed.

1938 February: Veterans of Abraham Lincoln Brigade\* formed.

Nationality Group

1930 March 3: International Workers Order (IWO)\* founded.

1953 December: IWO dissolved by order of New York State courts.

Negro

1925 October 1: American Negro Labor Congress\* founded in Chicago.

1930 League of Struggle for Negro Rights\* superseded American Negro Labor Congress.

1936 February 14-16: National Negro Congress\* organized in Chicago.

1947 November: National Negro Congress announced merger with Civil Rights Congress.

1951 October 27: National Negro Labor Council\* founded in Cincinnati.

1956 National Negro Labor Council dissolved.

\* See Appendix for citation.

Peace

- 1933                      September 29: American League Against War and Fascism\* established. After 1937 it was known as American League for Peace and Democracy.\* Dissolved in 1940.
- 1940                      August 31: American Peace Mobilization\* formed. Dissolved in 1941.

Youth

- 1922                      April: Young Communist League\* formed in "underground" conditions.
- 1922                      May: Young Workers League\* formed as legal organization.
- 1925                      Young Workers League abolished and Young Communist League took over.
- 1934                      August: American Youth Congress\* organized. Dissolved in 1942.
- 1935                      December: American Student Union\* formed.
- 1937                      February: Southern Negro Youth Congress\* formed.
- 1943                      October 16: Young Communist League dissolved. American Youth for Democracy\* organized as successor.

\* See Appendix for citation.

1949 May 28: Labor Youth League\* organized.

e. Trials and "Causes" Backed by Communists

1916 July 22: Preparedness Day parade bomb explosion in San Francisco. Ten killed. Thomas J. Mooney received life sentence; pardoned 1939.

1927 August 23: Sacco and Vanzetti executed after conviction for payroll robbery and murder in April, 1920. Communists supported their defense.

1930 March 6: Mass national unemployment demonstration in which Communist Party alleged leadership.

1931 Scottsboro Case began in which nine Negroes charged with rape in Alabama.

1932 Case of Angelo Herndon, Young Communist League member and Negro, convicted on insurrection charge in Georgia.

1932 July: Bonus march of war veterans to Washington, D. C., in which Communist Party claimed leadership.

1934 July 16-19: San Francisco general strike which Communist Party supported.

1936-1939 Spanish Civil War.

1947 December 5: "Hollywood Ten" indicted on charge of contempt of Congress. Convicted later and appeals denied June 9 and 29, 1950.

\* See Appendix for citation.

- 1949 September 4; Peekskill, New York, riot at Paul Robeson concert meeting.
- 1951 March 29; Julius and Ethel Rosenberg sentenced to death for conspiracy to commit wartime espionage.
- 1953 June 19; Rosenbergs executed at Sing Sing Prison.

f. Publications

Daily Worker \*

- 1922 February 2; The Worker first published as organ of Workers Party of America.
- 1923 September; The Worker moved from New York to Chicago.
- 1924 January 13; First issue of Daily Worker published.
- 1927 January 24; Daily Worker issued first edition after move to New York City from Chicago.

Daily People's World \*

- 1932 Western Worker\* began publication.
- 1938 January 1; Daily People's World published as successor to Western Worker.

\*See Appendix for citation.

Masses and Mainstream\*

- 1926 May: New Masses\* began publication.
- 1948 March: Masses and Mainstream first published as merger of New Masses and Mainstream,\* the latter a Marxist quarterly which had started publication in Winter, 1947.

Political Affairs \*

- 1918 March: The Liberator\* published first issue.
- 1919-1922 June 7<sup>th</sup> 1919-December, 1922: Soviet Russia published first by Russian Soviet Government Bureau in New York and later by Friends of Soviet Russia.
- 1922 The Labor Herald,\* official organ of Trade Union Educational League.
- 1923 January: Soviet Russia Pictorial\* published as successor to Soviet Russia.
- 1924 November: The Workers Monthly\* first published, as a combination of The Labor Herald, Liberator, and Soviet Russia Pictorial.
- 1927 March: The Communist\* first appeared as successor to The Workers Monthly.
- 1945 January: Political Affairs, self-described as a "theoretical and political magazine of scientific socialism," succeeded The Communist.

\* See Appendix for citation

g. Biographies of "Top Twelve" CP Leaders Indicted in 1948\*

Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

- 1944 May 22, 23: Elected vice president and member of National Board of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Board and National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1946 July 17: Elected chairman of Legislative Committee, CP, USA.
- 1945-1947 Listed as president of Daily Worker.

Eugene Dennis

- 1905 August 10: Born at Seattle, Washington.
- 1926 Joined Communist Party.
- 1939 Elected to National Committee of Communist Party.
- 1944 May 22, 23: Elected vice president and member of National Board of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to Secretariat, National Board, and National Committee of CP, USA.
- 1946 July 17: Elected general secretary of CP, USA.

\* Earl Browder, expelled in 1946, included at end of this group. Also see pages 49 to 58 for dates regarding trials of "top twelve."

William Zebulon Foster

- 1881 Born in Taunton, Mass.
- 1900 Joined the Socialist Party.
- 1909 Expelled from the Socialist Party.
- 1910-1911 Traveled in Europe and studied labor movements.
- 1912 March: Helped organize Syndicalist League of North America as national secretary.
- 1920 November: Founded and named national secretary of the Trade Union Educational League (TUEL).
- 1921 Joined Communist Party.
- 1921 Attended Profintern, Red International of Labor Unions, meeting in Moscow as TUEL delegate.
- 1924, 1928, 1932 Workers Party and Communist Party candidate for President.
- 1930 Then general secretary of CP, USA; later relinquished that position because of poor health and became national chairman of CP, USA.
- 1940 June 1: Re-elected national chairman of CP, USA.
- 1944 May 22: Elected vice president of Communist Political Association (CPA).
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected chairman of the CP, USA; chairman of the National Board, CP, USA; and chairman of National Committee, CP, USA.



John Gates

- 1944 May 22: Elected to National Committee of CPA while serving in armed forces.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1946 July 17: Elected chairman of Veterans Commission, CP, USA.

Gil Green

- 1931 Named national executive secretary of Young Communist League.
- 1935 July-August: Elected to Executive Committee of Communist International (CI) at Seventh World Congress of CI.
- 1935 September-October: Elected to Executive Committee of Young Communist International.
- 1937 May 6: Elected president of Young Communist League at eighth national convention.
- 1940 June 1: Elected to National Committee of CP, USA.
- 1942 August 30: Elected executive secretary of New York State Committee of CP, USA.
- 1944 May 22, 23: Elected vice president and member of National Board of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Committee, CP, USA.

Gus Hall

- 1944 May 22: Elected alternate to National Committee of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Committee, CP, USA.

Irving Potash

- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Board and National Committee, CP, USA.

Jack Stachel

- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Board and National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1946 July 17: Elected chairman of the Educational, Agitation, and Publications Department, CP, USA.

Robert Thompson

- 1944 May 23: Elected vice president and member of National Board of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to Secretariat, National Board, and National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1945 August 12: Elected to State Committee of CP of New York.

John Williamson

- 1922                      Joined Communist Party.
- 1922                      Joined Young Workers League (YWL).
- 1923                      Elected to National Committee of YWL.
- 1924-1926                Served as national secretary of YWL.
- 1924                      Delegate from Young Communist League (YCL) to Young Communist International (YCI).
- 1924-1929                Member Executive Committee of YCI, serving in Moscow in 1928.
- 1930-1933                CP District organizational secretary in Chicago.
- 1933                      Became secretary of CP of Ohio.
- 1944                      May 22, 23: Elected secretary of CPA and member of its National Board.
- 1945                      July 26-28: Elected to Secretariat, the National Board, and National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1946                      July 17: Elected labor secretary, CP, USA.

Henry Winston

- 1937                      May 6: Elected national administrative secretary of Young Communist League.

- 1940 June 1: Elected to National Committee of CP, USA.
- 1944 May 22: Elected to National Committee of CPA while-serving in armed forces.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Committee, CP, USA.
- 1946-1947 January, 1946-August, 1947: Name appeared among members of Editorial Board of Political Affairs.
- 1946 July 17: Elected organizational secretary, CP, USA.

Carl Winter

- 1922 Joined Young Communist League as charter member.
- 1925 Joined Workers (Communist) Party.
- 1937 Communist Party candidate for mayor in Cleveland, Ohio.
- 1939 Serving as secretary of CP of Minnesota.
- 1944 May 22: Elected to National Committee of CPA.
- 1945 July 26-28: Elected to National Committee, CP, USA.

Earl Russell Browder

- 1891 May 20: Browder born in Wichita, Kansas.
- 1921 Attended session of Profintern, Red International of Labor Unions, in Moscow as Trade Union Educational League delegate.
- 1926 Sent to China by Profintern on international labor delegation.
- 1928 Edited underground Pan-Pacific Worker in China.
- 1930 Elected general secretary of Communist Party of USA.
- 1936 and 1940 Communist Party candidate for President of the United States.
- 1941-1942 March, 1941-May, 1942: Served fourteen months of four-year sentence in Atlanta Penitentiary after conviction on passport violation.
- 1944 January 7: Report to National Committee on possibility of postwar "peace and cooperation" between Russia, England, and the United States. Later in 1944, published book, Teheran: Our Path in Peace and War, which called for replacing Communist Party with an organization "non-partisan in character."
- 1944 May 22: Browder elected president of Communist Political Association.

- 1945 May; Suspended as general secretary of CPA for "revisionism."
- 1945 June 18-20; Suspension made permanent at meeting of National Committee of CPA.
- 1946 February 12-15; National Committee approved expulsion of Browder from Communist Party at meeting.

h. Trotskyite (Splinter) Groups in the United States

- 1929 May 17-19; Communist League of America formed by James P. Cannon and others expelled from Workers (Communist) Party in 1928.
- 1934 December; Workers Party of the United States formed with merger of Communist League of America and American Workers Party.
- 1936 June; Workers Party of United States joined left-wing faction of Socialist Party.
- 1938 January 1; Socialist Workers Party\* formed from expelled branches of Socialist Party.
- 1940 April; Workers Party\* formed from expelled minority of Socialist Workers Party.
- 1949 May 1; Independent Socialist League\* formed as successor to Workers Party. Change voted at Workers Party convention in April, 1949.

\* See Appendix for citation.

## II. Other Noncommunist Countries

### a. Australia

1920 Communist Party organized.

### b. Austria

1918 November 3: Austrian Communist Party constituted.

### c. Canada

1921 Communist Party of Canada formed as an underground organization from merger of Canadian branches of the United Communist Party and the Communist Party of America, both groups with headquarters in the United States.

1922 February: Workers Party of Canada established as legal Communist Party in Canada.

1924 Workers Party of Canada changed its name to Communist Party of Canada.

1931-1934 Trials and prison terms of CP leaders.

1940 June: Communist Party of Canada outlawed.

1943 August: Labor-Progressive Party (Communist Party) organized.

d. Egypt

1921 Communist Party in Egypt formed. Forced underground 1924.

e. Finland

1918 August-29: Communist Party of Finland formed.

1919 December 6: Finland proclaimed its independence from Russia.

1939 November 30: Russian troops invaded Finland.

1940 March 12: Finland surrendered, ceding territory to Russia.

1944 October: Communist Party of Finland made legal under terms of armistice with Russia.

f. France

1920 Communist Party of France formed from group in Socialist Party which voted to join the Communist International.

1936 June: Communists active in strike movement.

1939 September: Communist Party declared illegal.

1945 April: Jacques Duclos' article against Browderism appeared in Cahiers du Communisme.

1951 June 17: Communists won 103 of 626 seats in the French National Assembly.



g. Great Britain

1920 Communist Party developed out of merger of socialist groups.

h. India

1933 Communist Party of India formed.

1934 Communist Party declared illegal.

1942 Communist Party began to operate legally.

i. Indonesia

1920 Communist Party of Indonesia organized.

1927 Communist Party suppressed.

1945 Communist Party reorganized.

1948 Communist Party declared illegal.

1951 Communist Party restored.

j. Iran

1941 September 20; People's Party (Tudeh) of Iran, communist-led, formed.

1949 February 5; People's Party of Iran declared illegal and forced underground.

k. Iraq

1932 Communist Party of Iraq formed.

l. Israel

1948 Communist Party of Israel formed in merger of Jewish and Arab communist parties of Palestine.

m. Italy

1921 January 21: Communist Party of Italy formed after split in Socialist Party.

1926 November: Fascists forced Communist Party underground.

1943 July: Communist Party came out of underground with fall of Italian Government and became active in partisan groups in late World War II.

1948 July 14: Palmiro Togliatti, communist leader, wounded in assassination attempt.

n. Japan

1922 Illegal Communist Party of Japan organized.

1924 March: Communist Party liquidated.

1926 December: Communist Party of Japan again organized at illegal congress.

1945                    October: Communist Party of Japan came out of underground.

1950                    June 6; Political activities of 24 members of Central Committee of Communist Party forbidden; Party's publication prohibited.

o. Mexico

1919                    Communist Party of Mexico formed from several socialist groups.

1922                    Communist Party joined Communist International.

1929                    Communist Party prohibited.

1934                    Communist Party legalized.

p. Puerto Rico

1934                    Communist Party of Puerto Rico formed.

q. Spain

1920                    April 15; Communist Party of Spain formed.

1923                    Communist Party of Spain driven underground by "fascist" coup d'etat.

1936                    February 16: "Popular front," including communists, won parliamentary elections.

- 1936 July 18: Outbreak of Spanish Civil War.
- 1939 March: Franco's dictatorship established at defeat of Loyalist forces. Communist Party forced underground.

r. Syria

- 1930 Communist Party of Syria and Lebanon formed.

s. Western Germany

- 1949 Communist Party of Germany in Western Germany organized from communist groups.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### I. Military Conflict

- 1936 July 18: Spanish Civil War started by Insurgents' revolt against Loyalist Government.
- 1939 March 28; Spanish Civil War ended.
- 1941 June 22; Germany invaded Russia.
- 1945 August 8; Russia declared war on Japan and invaded Manchuria.
- 1945 France opposed communist forces in Vietnam.
- 1950 June 24; South Korea invaded by communist North Korean Army.
- 1950 November 26; Communist Chinese troops ("volunteers") entered Korean War.
- 1953 July 27; Korean War ended by armistice.
- 1954 July 21; Vietnam cease-fire agreement signed in Geneva, Switzerland.